

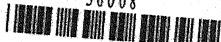
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# INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL Level Recent Perspectives in Geographical Research

Dr. R. S. DIXIT

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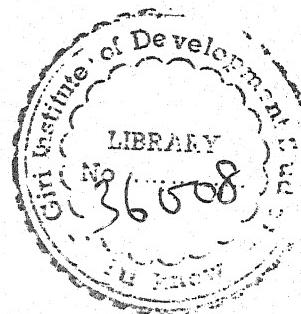
GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES  
Sector O, Aliganj Housing Scheme  
LUCKNOW - 226 024  
1997

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INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL  
LEVEL RECENT PERSPECTIVES  
IN GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH

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INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL  
RECENT PERSPECTIVES IN  
GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH\*

DR. R.S. DIXIT\*\*

1. OBJECTIVES

The major thrust of the theme in hand is to present a brief of the geographical topics being taken up these days under various research studies at the international level and the national level in India. Besides, it also aims at guiding the researchers of various social sciences in general and those of geography in particular for making-out a research project proposal through an example - an exercise practically solved. The example presented here, in detail, relates to the Agricultural Markets of U.P. - A Spatial Analysis.

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\* LECTURE delivered in the ICSSR, New Delhi sponsored Workshop on Research Methodology in Social Sciences held at the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow (January 6 to 18, 1997).

\*\* ICSSR Senior Fellowship Awardee, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.

## 2. RECENT PERSPECTIVES IN GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH

Geography is a spatial science. It studies the various aspects of the earth and the man BUT from the spatial standpoint. Thus, the spatial perspectives of earth like those of geomorphology, climatology, meteorology, oceanography, environment, plants and animals, hydrology etc. etc. on the one hand AND the spatial perspectives of man e.g., population, urban/rural settlements, agriculture, industry, trade, transport, business, planning, environment, society, culture etc. etc. on the other - all are included within the vast scope of geography.

In view of the above, the International Geographical Union, the largest academic body on geography at the international level - conducts its meeting - the Congress - every fourth year. The relevant and contemporary topics are presented for deliberations followed by various types of publications on future studies/research. Such a Congress has just been held in August 1996 at the Hague in the Netherlands, while the earlier one was held at Washington in USA in 1992. The next Congress, twenty-ninth in the series, is to be held at Seoul in South Korea in 2000.

From the point of view of welfare of mankind, the IGU chalks-out major topics for indepth studies on regular basis

under Commissions, while a few topics are taken up at the second level under Study Groups during the Congress Sessions. The following 24 Commissions, and 8 Study Groups discussed various aspects of geography during the 1996 IGU Congress: climatology, coastal systems communication networks and telecommunication, critical environmental situation and regions, environmental changes and conservation in Karst areas, frost-action environments, gender and geography, geographical information systems, geographical education, geography of public administration, geography of commercial activities, geography of famine and vulnerable food systems, geographical response to environmental change, health environment and development, historical monitoring of environmental change, history of geographical thought, marine geography, mathematical models, mountain geo-ecology and sustainable development, natural hazard studies, organization of industrial space, population geography, urban development and urban life, world political map, development issues in marginal regions, environmental management and mapping, erosion and desertification in Mediterranean regions, recent industrial transformation urban adaptation and regional environment, regional hydrological responses to climatological change, sustainability of rural systems, geography of sustainable tourism, and disaster vulnerability of megacities. In addition to these, however, the IGU also discussed the three non-IGU Group themes : time geography research group, biogeography research group, and the third world commission in the Hague in August, 1996.

MORE SPECIFICALLY, THE RECENT PERSPECTIVES OF GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL ARE:

1. Climatology : Climatic and sea level rise on a century time scale, Environmental change and impacts.
2. Coastal Systems : Costal system dynamics and management, Coastal development and management, Coastal hazards.
3. Communication Networks and Telecommunication : Impact of information technology, The organization of industrial space, telecommunications, Environment and transformation within the firms.
4. Critical Environmental Situations and Regions : Theory and methods of analysis, Regions vulnerable to food shortage, Regions threatened by sea level rise, Critical environmental regions in developing countries vulnerable to environmental changes. Regions vulnerable to climatic change, Critical environment in peatlands.
5. Environmental Changes and Conservation in Karst Areas : The World Karst Environments.
6. Frost Action Environments : Environmental change under periglacial climatic conditions, Geomorphology and environmental change.
7. Gender and Geography : Navigating women's lives, Integrating material about women and girls into

- geography curricula/promoting pedagogical strategies stimulating interest among girls of diverse backgrounds in learning geography. International migration and ethnic segregation.
8. Geographical Information Systems : GIS application in coastal research, Urban environment and environmental change, GIS education in elementary and secondary schools, Computer assisted education and multi-media systems, GIS and mathematical modelling, Spatial decision support systems.
  9. Geographical Education : Innovations, Old/New media, Environmental learning, International cooperation.
  10. Geography and Public Administration : Decentralizations in government and administration, Spatial aspects of government and administration in new Europe, Local and regional governments in a sustainable society, Economic restructuring.
  11. Geography of Commercial Activities : Human dimensions of market-economy, Transport and Commerce, Commerce and Social Links, Commercial-Urban Planning.
  12. Geography of Famine and Vulnerable Food Systems.
  13. Geomorphological Response to Environmental Change : Methods of investigation, Combating desertification.

14. Health, Environment and Development : Health in changing environments, Diseases, Planning and providing health services.
15. Historical Monitoring of Environmental Change : Historical climate, Human impact on natural landscapes, Environmental problems.
16. History of Geographic Thought: Academic, official and folk geographies, Cross-cultural differences in social construction of geography, Inter-relations of nature, culture and geography, Images of sea.
17. Marine Geography : Development Management of World oceans and coasts, Images of sea : maritime cultures, geopolitics, and sea power.
18. Mathematical Models : GIS data programme Recent developments in Spatial statistics, Spatial dynamics, Behavioural Modelling, Health care.
19. Mountain Geo-ecology and Sustainable Development : Climate and Environmental change (0-1000, 0-100 yrs). Hazards.
20. Natural Hazard Studies : Mapping and Monitoring, Coastal hazards.
21. Organization of Industrial Space : The firm of the future - workshop, industry and environmental dilemma's

- spatial configuration and policy responses. The theoretical and empirical challenge of system transition (Europe, Asia, Africa). Pacific-rim-The lead region of the 21st century.
22. Population Geography: International migration at the end of 20th century, Ethnic Segregation - Impact on urban areas.
23. Urban Development and Urban Life : Vulnerability of megacities, International functions, City image and urban marketing, Urban systems, Quality of life, Theory, Modelling, Migration, Organization of industrial space.
24. World Political Map : Territorial and borders, Transformation of the state, National identity/political culture.
25. Development Issues in Marginal Regions : Regional perception of marginality, Theoretical issues, Sustainability Issues.
26. Environmental Management and Mapping : Uptodate problems, Mapping landuse adverse side effects and proper landuse management.
27. Erosion and Desertification in Mediterranean Regions : Human impacts and desertification, Combating desertification.

28. Recent Industrial Transformation, Urban Adaptation and Regional Environment : The place of industrial regions in framework of the globalization of the economy, the disindustrialization in big metropoles.
  29. Regional Hydrological Responses to Climatic Change.
  30. Sustainability of Rural Systems : General Issues - agriculture, forestry, urbanization, recreation, tourism, economic development problems.
  31. Geography of Sustainable Tourism : Coastal tourism.
  32. Disaster Vulnerability of Megacities.
    - \* Time Geography Research Group : Aspects of human life, time-use for household work, health, gender, Man-women and environment.
    - \* Biogeography Research Group : Human induced changes to land and area : Impacts on bio-diversity.
    - \* Third World Commission : Land management and sustainable development in rural and urban environments, the Third World.
- At the country level, in India, the ICSSR - The Indian Council of Social Science Research - has taken up the task of survey of research in social sciences. In Geography, however, "A Survey of Research in Physical Geography" (1983) and three volumes on "A Survey of Research in Geography"

(1972, 1979, 1984) have come out. Another very significant step taken up by the ICSSR is the publication of research journals in some social sciences (including geography) under the title : ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews (since 1975 in Geography). In these journals, the abstracts and reviews of the published papers (in various social sciences) are published. A particular scheme of subject-wise classification of papers has been developed by the ICSSR. This scheme serves the purpose of presentation of recent perspectives in geographical studies at the national level in the country. The ICSSR, too, more or less like IGU, has divided geographical perspectives in 24 broad areas, the sub-fields of geography, as follows: historical geography, political geography, social and cultural geography, economic geography, agricultural geography, industrial geography, geography of marketing/transport/communications, population geography, rural settlements, urban geography, regional geography, regionalization and regional development planning, professional issues in geography, education in geography, philosophy of geography, environmental studies, geomorphology, hydrology, climatology, soilgeography, biogeography, oceanography, methods in geography, and behavioural geography.

MORE SPECIFICALLY, THE SUB-HEADS OF THESE PERSPECTIVES OF GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH AT NATIONAL LEVEL ARE:

1. Historical Geography: Pre-and Proto-historic, Ancient, Medieval, Modern, Contemporary Economic and Social History.
2. Political Geography : International Relations, Centre-State Relations - Geography of Federalism, Electoral Geography, Administrative Geography, Political Geography of Regionalism.
3. Social Geography and Cultural Geography : Race, Ethnicity, Tribe, Language-Dialect, Cast, Religion, Social Change, Modernization, Social Infrastructure - Health, Education, Cultural Correlates, Social Pathology, Social Well-Being, Social Stress, Social Amenities, Gender - Women Studies.
4. Economic Geography : Economic Development, Inter-Sectoral Relationship, Economic Infrastructure - Irrigation, Power, Credit-Banking, Geography of Tourism - Recreation-Leisure, Livestock, Labour Force - Employment.
5. Agricultural Geography: Landuse-Cropping Pattern - distribution of crops, Agricultural Efficiency, Agricultural Regions - Crop Combination Regions, Agricultural Typology, Horticulture, Dairy Farming, Environmental Basis of Agriculture, Ecological Consequences, Institutional Factors, Demographic Factors, Technological Factors, Agricultural Extension and Communications, Input-Output Relationship, Food Systems Studies.

6. Industrial Geography: Location of Industries, Input-Output Linkages in Industries, Industrial Regions and Regionalization, Growth of Industries, Industrial Development, Ecological Consequences of Industrialization.
7. Geography of Marketing, Transport and Communications : Marketing and Market Regions - Organization of Markets, Foreign Trade, Trade-Blocks and Regions, Inland Trade, Trade Centres - Ports; Transport Geography : General, Transport Network Analysis, Community and Passenger Flow Studies, Transport Regions and Approaches of Regionalization, Geography of Communications.
8. Population Geography: Distribution, Density, Growth, Composition, Fertility, Mortality, Migration.
9. Rural Settlements : Evolution and Growth, Patterns, Morphology, Landuse Studies, Social and Economic Characteristics, Rural Transformation, Central Places, Hierarchy, House Types, Rural Dwellings, Quality of Life.
10. Urban Geography : Process and Future of Urbanization, Evolution and Growth of Urban Centres, Distribution Patterns of Cities, Urban Systems, Morphology and Urban Landuse, Economic Social-Demographic Structure, City Region, Functional Classification, Urban Hierarchy, Central Places, Urban Planning and Development, Quality of Life Indicators - Poverty, Slums.

11. Regional Geography : Approaches to Regionalization, Himalaya, North Indian Plain, Peninsular Plateau, Coastal Plains and Islands, The Indian Ocean Realm, The Indian Desert.
12. Regionalization and Regional Development Planning : Approaches to Regionalisation, Hierarchy of Planning Regions - Macro, Meso and Micro level Planning, Comprehensive Planning - Integral Area Planning, Regional Development - Theoretical Development - Measurement of Regional Disparities, Rural and Urban Development, Rural-Urban Interaction - Diffusion of Innovations.
13. Professional Issues in Geography:
14. Education in Geography : Pedagogic Issues, Geography at the School Level, Geography at Level of Higher Education and Research Curriculum Development and Teaching Aids.
15. Philosophy of Geography : Theoretical Geography, Philosophical Issues in Geography, Evolution of Geographical Thought, Contemporary Issues, Ideology and the Question of Social Relevance, Contemporary Trends in Geographical Thought.
16. Environmental Studies : Ecosystems - Ecological Balance and Environmental Degradation, Natural Resources and Development, Environmental Impact Studies, Natural Hazards.
17. Geomorphology : Geomorphology, Morphometric Analysis - Quantitative Geomorphology, Fluvial Geomorphology - Drainage Basin Studies, Cycle of Erosion -

Erosional Surfaces, Applied Geomorphology, Coastal Geomorphology, Glacial Studies.

18. Hydrology :

19. Climatology : Elements of Climatology, Comparative Climatology, Climatic Regions and Regionalization, Indian Monsoon, Climatic Change Studies, Applied Climatology.

20. Soil Geography :

21. Bio-Geography : Geography of Plants, Geography of Animals, Man and the Biosphere Studies.

22. Oceanography : Sub-marine Relief and Oceanic Deposits, Physical and Chemical Properties of Oceanic Waters, Movements of Ocean Waters, Marine Resources.

23. Methods : Quantitative Methods, Cartographic Methods, Remote Sensing and Aerial Photo Interpretation Techniques, Field Work Methods.

24. Behavioural Geography : Mental Images and Perception Studies.

The researches on the above perspectives are published in the form of papers in various journals of geography - the organs of various geographical bodies like societies/associations/institutes etc. Thus, these bodies or organizations have played a pivotal role in the development of the discipline in general, and the specific recent perspectives in particular. The following organs and their respective bodies are of great significance in this respect:

1. The National Geographer, The Allahabad Geographical Society, Allahabad.
2. The Transactions, Indian Council of Geographers, The Indian Council of Geographers, Bhubaneswar.
3. The Geographical Review of India, the Geographical Society of India, Calcutta.
4. The Indian Journal of Landscape Systems, The Institute of Landscape Systems, Calcutta.
5. The Annals of the National Association of Geographers, India, the National Association of Geographers, India, NAGI, New Delhi.
6. The ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews : Geography, The Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
7. The Research Abstracts -Quarterly, the ICSSR, New Delhi.
8. The Indian Dissertation Abstracts, The ICSSR, New Delhi.
9. The Indian Journal of Marketing Geography, The Assn. of Marketing Geographers of India, Gorakhpur.
10. The Uttar Bharat Bhugol Patrika, The Uttar Bharat Bhugol Parishad, Gorakhpur.
11. The Deccan Geographer, The Deccan Geographical Society, Poona.
12. The Indian Journal of Geography, The Association of Geographers, Jodhpur.
13. The Indian Journal of Regional Science, The Regional Science Association, Calcutta.
14. The Indian Geographical Journal, The Indian Geographical Society, Madras.

15. The Transactions of the Institute of Indian Geographers,  
The Institute of Indian Geographers, Poona.
16. The National Geographical Journal of India, The National  
Geographical Society of India, Varanasi.
17. The Indian National Geographer, The Institute of  
Geographers, India, Lucknow.
18. The Population Geography, the Association of Population  
Geographers, Chandigarh.
19. The Geographer, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

Going through the above, the author is of the opinion that some perspectives have attracted a large number of scholars for research work e.g., political, agricultural, marketing, population, rural, urban, regional development, planning, environmental, and geomorphological. It is also important to note that all of these perspectives have been included in the courses of the post-graduate programmes in various universities in the country.

### 3. MAKING OF A RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL

A scholar should take into consideration the following significant points while making out a research project proposal : Title of the project, statement of the problem, objectives, significance of the study, overview of existing literature, conceptual framework, hypotheses, coverage/universe, data collection/analysis, content design, primary data

and survey schedule, and bibliography. To illustrate these points, the author has made out a research project proposal (on an important recent perspective) entitled "Agricultural Markets of U.P. - A Spatial Analysis", a brief of which is as follows:

3.1 Title of the Project : Agricultural Markets of U.P. - A Spatial Analysis.

3.2 Statement of the Problem : The problem is basically related to the geographical enquiry of an economic phenomenon i.e., the regulated agricultural markets of U.P. The theme is closely associated with geography on the one hand while economics on the other. Thus, it is an aspect of Economic Geography in general while that of Geography of Market Centres in particular.

3.3 Objectives : The purpose of the proposed study, primarily, is to unfold the untold comprehensive analysis of the manifold spatial perspectives of the regulated agricultural markets of U.P. More specifically and precisely, the objectives of the research are as under:

- (i) to analyse the spatio-chronological growth, density, and spatial distributional patterns of markets under study,
- (ii) to investigate the basis of market classifications and to discuss the various typologies of the same,

- (iii) to delineat the theoretical/empirical trade areas of markets,
- (iv) to enquire into the basis of centrality and hierarchical orders of markets,
- (v) to evolve the market systems/spatial designs of markets, and
- (vi) to highlight the problems, and to putforth the suggestions for development.

3.4 Significance of the study : Through the regulation of agricultural markets, the government aims at providing the maximum possible benefit of the agricultural produce to the farmer - the producer only. For want of an indepth analysis of such an issue at the state level, the present study has become an imperative need. Hence, the study of such markets of the largest state of the country has great significance and this could set an example for other such studies of various states of the country. Thus, this would also help in the formulation of government policy with regard to regulated markets on the basis of its findings, finally helping the development of farmers in particular and the entire nation in general.

**3.5 Overview of the existing literature :** (Here a critique of the works already done in this area of study is to be presented ultimately giving an idea that no spatial analysis of agricultural markets of U.P. has been done so far hence the present project proposal has been made. The overview is avoided here for want of time-space).

**3.6 The Conceptual Framework:** The Indian economy is based on agriculture. It is equally true in case of U.P. as well. Hence, the development of agriculture and farmers is an important aspect. Here, it is significant to note that there has been a constant rise in the production of the agricultural produce yet the farmers could not get the maximum possible profit out of it due to the existence of middlemen in the process of the sale of his produce.

The traditional agricultural markets have been having multiple-problems and hence these markets did not do justice with the farmers. On the other hand, these worked in the interest of traders/middlemen. This state of affairs has given rise to the regulated agri-cultural markets. The traditional agricultural markets have been functioning against the interests of farmers, the actual producers of the agricultural produce. The Government of India, therefore, broughtout a Regulation Act about these markets in the favour of actual producer, the farmer. A certain area has a certain agricultural

surplus against which the profit should go to the producer who lives in that very area;

The study of the dimensions of the empirical realities of the regulated agricultural markets consists, primarily, of the distribution, typology, trade area, and hierarchy. For example, the distributional perspective would take into consideration the number of such markets in relation to the agricultural area, population etc. while the typology would take into account those as well as the number of commodities, status of road transport facility and the like. Likewise, the empirical perspectives would play a decisive role in case of delimitation of trade area as well as the determination of various tiers of market hierarchy in the region.

### 3.7 Research Hypotheses : The major research hypotheses to be tested in the study are:

Availability of road transportation has a bearing on location of markets. The number of markets is related to the agricultural areas;

Bigger the market, the larger the trade area.

### 3.8 Coverage/Universe : In the present case the scholar has decided to take up all the 263 markets of the state for the study-analysis.

3.9 Data Collection : Since the study area is the entire state of U.P., the data to be used, primarily, is that of secondary type which would be collected on various topics from various sources/departments e.g., agricultural data from the Agriculture Department, while population data from the Census of India publications and so on. Primary data, however, would be collected for a few case studies only on the basis of survey schedule prepared for the purpose.

#### 3.10 Content Design:

##### SECTION A : GENERAL

1. Prologue : The Study, its objectives, Rationale, and the Study Area.
2. Development of Marketing Geography in India.

##### SECTION B : SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETS OF U.P.

3. Market Regulation and Regulated Markets of U.P.
4. Distribution and Density.
5. Typology
6. Trade Area
7. Hierarchical Organization
8. Designs and Systems
9. Epilogue : Summary, Conclusions, Problems, and Suggestions.

**3.11 Primary Data Survey Schedule (Annexure 1).**

**3.12 Select Bibliography:**

- Acharya, S.S. and Agarwal, N.L. (1987) Agricultural Marketing in India, New Delhi, Oxford.
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- NCAER (1965) Market Towns and Spatial Development in India, New Delhi, NCAER (1972) Market Towns and Spatial Development, New Delhi.
- Saxena, H.M. (1992) Regulated Agricultural Markets of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rawat.
- (The long list of references has been shortened for want of time-space).

## ANNEXURE I

**SCHEDULE I : REGULATED MARKET (MANDI) INFORMATION**

1. (i) Name : \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) Location : Middle of town/outside the town with distance) - \_\_\_\_\_
2. Date of Establishment : \_\_\_\_\_
3. Weekly Periodicity with days : \_\_\_\_\_ Weekly Closure \_\_\_\_\_
4. Class/Category : A+/A/B/C
5. Mandi Samiti Set-up : Complete/Incomplete
6. Names of Villages from where the farmers come (with distance) : \_\_\_\_\_
7. Roads linked with Mandi : Km \_\_\_\_\_ Kutcha/Unmetalled Metalled
8. Yard Construction : Old/New (with year)  
Shifted from old to new due to : \_\_\_\_\_
9. Yard : Area \_\_\_\_\_ : General Geometrical shape

Building Facilities : No. of shops (with size):  
 No. of Auction Platforms (with size) :  
 No. of stores (with size):  
 Other Buildings : PO/Bank/Canteen/RH/Cattleshed/  
 Water Hut  
 10. Attendance : Producer-Farmer-Seller:  
 Trader-Purchaser:  
 No. of Regd. Traders : \_\_\_\_\_ Agents \_\_\_\_\_  
 11. Facilities Available for  
 Farmers :  
 Traders :  
 12. Commodity Structure :  
 Food crops : Seasonal Variations,  
 if any:  
 Cash Crops :  
 13. Yearly Income : Heads with Income  
 Mandi Fees @ Rs. \_\_\_\_\_  
 per \_\_\_\_\_ paid by \_\_\_\_\_  
 Grading  
 Weighing

## Agent/Aratia

## Storage

## Expenses

: Heads with Expenses

14. Payment Procedure : Cash on Spot/Through Mandi Office/Coupen/Agent
15. Marketing Equipments Available (with Qty.) :
16. Sub-Madies : Name (with Establishment year and working/closing days):
- Distance :
- Link Road Nature :
- Main crops with volume:
17. Inspection : Regularly done/Not done (duration)
18. Mandi Developing/  
Not developing due to :
19. Problems :

20. Suggestions for  
improvement

21. Role of this Mandi in  
Development of : INDIVIDUALS

Farmers \_\_\_\_\_

Traders \_\_\_\_\_

AREA \_\_\_\_\_

DATE:

SIGNATURE

**SCHEDULE II: FARMER (PRODUCER/SELLER) INFORMATION**

1. Name and Address :
2. Caste and Education :
3. Distance from village :
  - Main yard :
  - Km.
  - Linked Road Nature :
  - Mode of Transportation :
  - Time/Duration/Cost :
  - Sub Yard :
  - Weekly Market :
4. Preference/Choice for this Mandi (reason) :
5. Yard visits (seasonwise) : Regular/Irregular: No. of visits
  - Other yards, if any visited :
6. Land Holding :
  - Total Area :
  - Leased out Area :
  - Net Area Sown :
7. Crops Grown :
  - Area Irrigated :
  - Unirrigated :
  - Major/Minor :
  - Food crops :
  - Cash Crops :

8. Crops used for  
Following Purposes :

Purpose	Quantity	
	Food crops	Cash crops
Home consumption		
Used for seed		
Wages payment in kind		
Cattlefeed		
Rent payment in kind		
Artisans		
Loan		
Others		
TOTAL		

9. Surplus Quantity  
Sold in

Village	:	" "
Weekly Market	:	" "
Mandi	:	" "

10. Volumes of surplus with passage of time : Increasing/Decreasing trend (10 years)

11. Surplus sold to other Agencies :
- Big Landlord : .....
  - Village Merchant : .....
  - Wholesale Commission Agent/Mandi : .....
  - Wholesale sellers : (others) .....
  - Mill Agent : .....
  - Brokers : .....
  - Govt. Agency : .....
  - Others : .....
- Volume of crops for sale : Cleaned/Graded/Stored at Mandi Home/Other places
12. Factors affecting the sale decisions : Family Needs/Higher Prices/Indebtedness/Lack of storage
13. Availabilities of Facilities and Benefits to Farmers : .....
14. Types and Amount of Fees Paid : .....
- Other Deductions, if any : .....
15. Prices/Rates Satisfactory/Not satisfactory : .....
- Satisfaction with Functionaries/Funcioning : .....
- Relation with Mandi Officials : Cordial/Not cordial, Satisfaction with Functioning of Mandis
16. Problems : Transportation/Imperfect knowledge of price/Storage/ Mal practices/Lower Price/ Small-poor Quality of Surplus/Delay in payments/Grading

**Mandi Problems**

: Stay/Parking/Drinking Water/  
Cattleshed/Banking/Theft.

**17. Suggestions for Improvement**

: More parking space, more drinking water, more cattlesheds, more banking facilities.

**18. Role of Mandi for farmers and others**

Benefits in terms of crop disposal time/  
Price/Payments/Income increased and some property built/not built/commodities purchased for family & farming

**DATE:****SIGNATURE**

**SCHEDULE III : TRADER-PURCHASER INFORMATION**

1. Name and Address :
2. Caste and Education :
3. Status : **Trader/Commission Agent/Both**
4. Location of shop : **Within the yard/Outside the yard**
5. Distance travelled : Km. \_\_\_\_\_  
Link Road Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
Mode of Trans \_\_\_\_\_  
Time/Duration \_\_\_\_\_  
Cost \_\_\_\_\_
6. Yard Visit : **Regular/Irregular**
7. No. of visits  
(seasonwise) :
8. Other yards visited,  
if any :
9. Types of Amount of Fees paid :
10. Commission Rate : **a per \_\_\_\_\_ Rs. \_\_\_\_\_**
11. Factors considered at the time of purchase :

11. Available Facilities and Benefits to Traders

12. Purchase of Major/Minor crops with volume

13. Nature of help provided to farmers

14. Purchased Quantity & Quality at own rates  
Satisfactory/Not Satisfied with Functioning and Functionaries

Relation with Mandi Officials : Cordial/Not Cordial

15. Role of Traders' Union, if any

16. Problems

17. Suggestions for Improvement.

18. Role of Mandi for Traders and Others

DATE:

SIGNATURE